Amusements.

CADEMY OF MUSIC-2-8-Wigard of Oz. LHAMBRA-2-8-Vaudeville. The Music Master. BRGADWAY - S- Veronique,
GARNEGIE HALL - S.30 - Conceft,
CASINO - S - The Earl and the Girl,
COLONIAL - 2 - S- Vandeville,
CRIPERION - 2:15 - S.20 - Her Great Match,
DALYS - S - The Catch of the Season.
EMPIRE - S - Peter Pan,
GARDEN - 2 - S - Macbeth,
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE - Poultry Show EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax.

EMPIRE S-Peter Pan.

GARDEN-2-S-Macbeth.

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Poultry Show.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA-2-8:15—Vaudeville.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8:15—The Middleman.

HERALD SQUARE-8:15-Fitz in Tammany Hall
HIPPODROME-2-8-The Romance of a Hindoo Princes and A Yankee Circus on Mars.

HUDSON-2:15-8:15-Man and Superman.

INVING PLACE—Jung Heideberg.

JOE WEBER'S-8:16-The Prince Chap.

KNICKERPOCKER-8:10—Twelfth Night.

LEW FIELDS'S-8—The Music Master and It Happened in Nordland.

in Nordland.
LIBERTY-S:15-Moonshipe.
LYCEUM-S:30-Just Out of College.
LYRIC-2-8:15-Happyland.
LYRIC-2-8:15-Happyland.
MADISON SQUARE-2:16-8:30-The Man on the Box.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-9 a. m.—Horse Show.
MAJESTC-2:15-8-Wonderland. MANHATTAN - 8:20 - Monna Vanna.

MANHATTAN - 8:20 - Monna Vanna.

MENDELSSOHN HALL - 3-8:15 - Macbeth.

NEW AMSTERDAM - 2-8:15 - The White Cat.

NEW YORK - 2-8:15 - Little Johnny Jones.

PRINCESS - 8:15 - Zira.

PRINCESS - 8:15 - Zira.

PRO TOR'S FIFTH AVENUE - 2-8 - Oliver Twist.

SAVOY - 8:15 - The Walls of Jericho. SAVOI -8:15-The Walls of Jericho. ST NICHOLAS RINK-Ice Skating. WALLACK S-2-8:20-The Squaw Man. WEST END-2-8-Girls Will Be Girls.

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Business Notices.

OCTOBER LEADS

Ten Months Past
and The Tribune's
Gain in Advertising Increases.

Abundant Evidence of a Popular Advertising
Medium.
In the ten months ending October
31, 1905, The New-York Daily and
Sunday Tribune printed
SS7,407 Lines of Advertising
texcluding Tribune advertisements fexcluding Tribune advertisements)
more than during the same period of 1904.
In other words, this is a gain in ten months of
Over 2,808 Columns.
(318 lines to a column.)
An average gain of over 9 COLUMNS A DAY.
Circulation Books Open.

New-York Daily Eribune

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1905.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Mobs set fire to Vladivostok and were not checked until numbers were killed by troops; much of the city is in ashes; many inhabitants sought refuge aboard ships.

Representative Poles declared to Count Witte the demonstrations in their country were that the demonstrations in their country were part of a plot to prevent its people to obtain the freedom vouchsafed the other subjects of the Czar; they said they wanted freedom not separation. — A report that Germany might assist Russia to suppress a revolution in Poland assist Russia to suppress a revolution in a started street riots in Lemberg, Austria.

Prince Urasoff, ex-Governor of Tver, was appointed Assistant Minister of the Interior to succeed General Trepoff.

A band of Armenians wiped out a Tartar town, killing about menians wiped out a Tartar town, kining acoust 400 persons. — Jews in London in convention decided to send a commission to Russia to investigate the recent massacres of Hebrews. — A bill will be introduced in Parliament to permit London to obtain a power plant for \$40,000,000 to supply the whole city. — The fallure of the fishing season has caused serious destitution. = Jews in London in convention the fishing season has caused serie at St. Pierre, Island of Miquelon.

DOMESTIC.—A delegation representing the inferent railroad labor organizations protested o President Roosevelt against the proposed to President Roosevelt against the proposed railroad freight rate legislation. — Post-master General Cortelyou issued an order grouping the postal departments under the charge of the Assistant Postmusters General. — A dispatch from Washington said that it was expected that the President would appoint Robert C. Morris United States Attorney for the Southern District of New-York. — Low temperatures were recorded up the State, the thermometer failing to zero in Ballston — Further investigation in the case of the

Kenyon College student who was killed on the railroad indicates that he was bound to the track, rope fibre being found about his wrists track, rope fibre being found about his wrists and ankles. CITY Stocks were strong

Prince Louis and his officers gave a reception to persons well known in society on H. M. S. Drake.

— James Hazen Hyde, before the insurance committee, said that Odell's suit against the Mercantile Trust Company had been settled at panic on account of the legal action of Autorney General Mayer and District Attorney Jerome; the "squealing" of "repeaters" was feared, it is said. — The case against the actors who recently presented "Mrs. Warren's Profession" at the Garrick Theatre was adjourned until next month. — The vote canvass was begun in Queens and Richmond, but in other boroughts was postponed until to-day. — The Lincoin was postponed until to-day. — The Lincoln Trust Company was appointed administrator of the estate of Mrs. Margaretta Todd. — The committee for the collection of funds for the relief of the Jews in Russia announced the receipts of gifts of \$190,000.

THE WEATHER.-Indications for to-day: Fair and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 37 degrees; lowest, 23.

PROSPECTS AT PANAMA. The expectation that the President's Message will make some strong recommendations concerning the Panama canal enterprise is doubtless well founded. There is really urgent need of legislation by Congress to enable the government to proceed with the work. The appropriation already made is now nearly exhausted, but it has not been spent in vain. There is more solld achievement to show for it than one man in ten expected there would be when the task was undertaken; and if all the remaining appropriations are as wisely and efficiently spent there will be little question of the suc cess of the enterprise within the estimated limits of cost. What is essential is that there shall be no delay for lack of funds or of authority, and no letting the good already accomplished grow rusty through disuse. The work of sanitation is nearly done, the preliminary surveys have been made, the buildings and plant have been put in order, the staff has been organized and an army of workmen is ready. In a few days, probably, the advisory engineers will report their recommendations concerning the plan of the canal. It will then rest with Congress to give the word for going

Secretary Taft has returned, but his report te the President upon his visit to the isthmus is not yet disclosed. It is known, however, that he found matters at Panama in a gratifying ecudition, and it is to be assumed that his report will be judiciously cheerful in tone. That, indeed, is the tenor of all trustworthy reports from the isthmus. These last six months have effected a revolution there, and nothing would new seem to be required but to push resolutely forward in the way which our administrators have so fairly entered. That is to be said. whatever the final decision as to plan of canal may be. Sea level or high level, there should be no dallying, and once the plan is fixed there should be no wavering. The irresolution of the French between the rival plans counted for much toward their ultimate failure. That mistake is one that we shall do well to avoid.

The story from Mexico about an Anglo-Japsnese canal at Nicaragua need not keep the nation awake o' nights. Doubtless a canal could be constructed there, as we ourselves have always held. Doubtless, too, those two nations could construct it. But we think we may add that doubtless they have no thought of doing any such thing. The story has all the earmarks of an utterance of the botch-potch combination

cannot defeat, the Panama project. The transisthmian canal is to be at Panama and nowhere else, and it is to be constructed and controlled by the United States and by no other

CAMPAIGN EXPENSES.

The annual farce of filing statements of election expenses by candidates is now being enacted. Beyond satisfying a certain curiosity concerning the personal relations of candidates to their campaigns, about the only use of the statements is to call attention to the need of a system which will secure real publicity for political contributions and expenditures.

It has sometimes been interesting for members of one party, when they have risen to heights of non-partisanship and named for re-election a judge of the opposite party on the strength of his aloofness from politics, to learn that while he was asking for their votes he was giving thousands of dollars to defeat their candidate for Mayor or Governor. Some speculative amusement is likewise derived from a return of \$5,000 by a candidate whose "barrel" nobody doubts was in some mysterious manner tapped to the extent of \$50,000 between the talk of the nomination and the canvassing of the returns. There are so many ways of evading the law that a return need not really measure the ultimate cost to a man of his candidacy; and even when the statement is perfectly complete and straightforward, as it doubtless is in most cases, it is of no significance as a safeguard against excessive expenditures and corrupt practices.

What is needed is not an account of the money that candidates spend from their own purses, but an account of what is spent for election purposes in any form, by them or by committees, and exactly how it is spent. Without doubt the campaig 2 funds of both parties are usually much larger than need be, their collection opens the door to grave abuses, and their distribution, even when honestly intended, tends to demoralize the electorate. Therefore we heartily welcome the formation of a body of public spirited citizens seeking laws to restrict campaign collections and provide more adequate safeguards against electoral corruption. Public opinion is ripe for such a reform. Stockholders in corporations would welcome defence against the pressure of politicians; and even the politicians have come to realize that the money absorbing "worker" and the bribe taking voter are both daughters of the horse leech who can never be satisfied. If the drain on both political parties could be stopped, they would both be better off.

A first step in reform should be the absolute prohibition of the use of corporation funds for political purposes. Such use is a wrong to minority stockholders who may not share the views of the managers using their money. The more serious objection, however, is that this is a government of individuals, based on manhood suffrage, and it is improper that an artificial corporation created by the people for specific purposes should employ its powers to interfere with the people's government. Any such prohibition would doubtless be evaded to some extent. Officers might make personal contributions and then receive increases of salary. Nevertheless, in the main the abuse can be stopped. Then more effective measures should be taken to stop assessment of officeholders. The laws are stringent or that subject now, but are hard to enforce, because the clerks pretend that they pay voluntarily, and, even when the law has been squarely broken, are chary about giving evidence of the fact. Perhaps the requirement of a public rec ord of all contributions of placeholders might be useful; or even an absolute prohibition of political contributions by placeholders, at least in the classified service. Tammany, however, gets around any such difficulty by its district clubs, to which clerks belong and make contributions that are, of course, entirely non-political! Finally, it is obviously needful to require a detailed counting of the ultimate destination of all political expenditures. Thus only can these be restricted to legitimate campaign purposes.

The task of those who are drafting bills on this subject is by no means easy, and it will not do for them to strike off what looks like a sweeping measure and hold it forth for the legislature to pass under pain of denunciation as corrupt. It is necessary that the possible effect of any measure be carefully considered. Some persons tried to dragoon a bill through the legislature last winter in the name of reform which would have been most unwise. It has been prosed that any officer be unseated 6.1 half corrupt practices are proved. This would be an invitation to a candidate expecting defeat to put up a job on an opponent, and it might also result in vacancies and litigations which would block the machinery of government. Any measures providing for forfeiture should require a thorough preliminary sifting of the facts and the making of a prima facie case in the opinion of a competent tribunal before an officer should be put to the expense of meeting an attack. Probably the present English corrupt practice laws will be found to offer the most valuable hints for us. We want to make decision of elections speedy and title to office secure from pettifogging attacks. At the same time, we want the most effective and simple safeguards that can be devised against the excessive levying of money for campaign purposes, as well as its corrupt use.

RUSSIA'S MADMEN.

The Russian revolution is developing, as was to be expected, a considerable and perniciously active crop of such extremists as seem to be almost inseparable from any important political upheaval. There were even in our own Revolution those who strove to identify religion with temporal tyranny, and who railed against Christianity as vehemently as against King George The French Revolution went mad in its fury against the Deity, and the second French revolution of 1870-71 indulged to a measure in the same craze. It is not surprising that the Russians follow these examples. Indeed we might pardon a pretty stiff revolt against such faith and practice as that of Mr. Pobledonostseff and against the religion of those whose Easter morning greeting often was, "Brother, Christ is risen! Let us go and kill the Jews." But the madness lies in failing to discriminate between bigotry and charity and in raging against religion as a whole because of the unworthiness

of some of its professors. That is the madness in which the Russian socialists are indulging, with Mr. Gorky as their somewhat shrill mouthpiece. In the great changes which Russia is undergoing they think they see a transformation of the entire world, a sweeping away of all churches and all crowns, and indeed of all national governments Their ideal is the apotheosis of the "Internationale," in which man shall owe allegiance neither to God nor to the Fatherland, but only to universal humanity. They have become so accustomed, even the most enlightened of them, to muse over the vastness of Russia that they do not realize how comparatively small a part of the world it is and how little its doings affect the general progress of mankind. For, however much the sensibilities and sympathies of the world may have been stirred, it is certain that there is no other large country of Europe in which a revolution would not have had a far stronger bearing upon the welfare of its neighbors than that in Russia has,

This madness of the Russian extremists will doubtless pass, after causing some trouble and delaying to some extent the real progress of the nation. While it lasts, it is to be deplored; but we shall do well not to imitate its blindness and indiscriminately condemn all Russians for it. The same rule holds good elsewhere. are not to regard all laboring men in the Australian Commonwealth as a multitudinous incarnation of Antichrist just because some of but it apparently involves no special engineer. the official spokesmen of their party are bla- ing problems. On the other hand, the existence tantly declaring that "take it any road you will,

"religion is a curse and a snare and a malicious

that is so desperately plotting to delay, if it "sham"; railing at "the whole howling Zoo of people who live in the vicinity. It could hardly prophets and aposties and saints," and demanding that where working men and women assemble together "the order of the day should be, No gods or dogs admitted!" There is a we believe, a vast majority, who hold better thoughts than these, and whose induence will in time overcome such madness and lead both political emancipation and industrial progress into saner and more auspicious roads.

THE INSPIRATION.

Among superficial persons wonder has been expressed at the wide area of the movement against bossism and "graft" as shown in last week's elections. They have been puzzled that the uprisings in the various cities and states should have been simultaneous, although due to local causes, and mostly long standing ones at that. Many explanations may be suggested, but a glance through the newspapers published at the respective seats of war tends to show that all the campaigns in question had a common origin.

The facts and the opinions of experts all point in the direction of President Roosevelt, His stern insistence upon honesty in the public service, his inflexible demand for the punish ment of lawbreakers regardless of politics or "pull" and his vigorous appeals to every citizen to share the full responsibilities of citizenship have borne fruit. By word and deed the President has inspired men to do their duty-to be real men, not shirkers who would put the burdens of citizenship upon others and take their part out in grumbling. The response was prompt, dazzling and magnificent. It demonstrated that there is no real reason for pessimism; that although the people are sometimes phlegmatic and somnolent, they are sure to answer a bugle call to duty when it rings true and sound.

NEW-JERSEY'S EXPERIENCE.

New-Jersey's experience with various forms of voting may be interesting to those who are casting about for a perfect system of recording the popular will. About a dozen years ago that state, after exhaustive investigation and discussion, adopted what is known as the Werts law, framed by George T. Werts, then State Senator and subsequently Supreme Court Justice and Governor. Under this law each party ticket was printed separately, under official direction and control. There was no restriction on the circulation of these ballots, and any number could be purchased from the respective county clerks. Before entering the polling booth each qualified voter received a set of ballots, and in the booths plentiful supply was always on hand. Along with the tickets the voter received an official envelope, which could be had only from the elections board. When the voter entered the booth he put into the envelope either one of the tickets given to him by the officials or one prepared at home and pasted as he saw fit. The envelope, inclosing the ballot selected, was then passed into the ballot box, and there appeared to be absolutely no way of telling how a man voted.

That law was, in the main, so satisfactory as to pass through many tests without serious complaints. Though enacted under Democratic auspices, no effort was made to alter it materially when the Republicans gained control of the state government. There were some things, however, which the law couldn't accomplish. It was unable to make expert accountants out of ordinary election officers, and in consequence there were vexatious delays and errors, helped along no doubt by the fact that the polls are kept open until 7 o'clock in the evening. So it came about that a longing for voting machines grew up. These machines were to show the results immediately after the polls closed, and they were to be infallible. The state, being rich, invested in a number, and reports regarding their use were generally commendatory. The next year some more were purchased and no serious criticism was heard. It was not, however, until last week's election that a general test was made under all kinds of conditions. Machines were used in about one-third of the polling places-aristocratic districts, tenement districts and all the other varieties of district. Numerous complaints are pouring in. Besides minor objections, these points are made against the machine:

It does not preserve the secrecy of the ballot, It militates against independent voting and

in favor of straight tickets. Both complaints are a natural outgrowth of the independent spirit which has developed so apidly in New-Jersey during the present year While straight tickets were popular it was all right, because nobody could tell which ticket a man was voting for and the method was simplicity itself. But everybody in the polling place knows if the voter is splitting his ticket, and men of more than average intelligence have found that the splitting process requires almost the skill of a mechanic in manipulating the machine. As a consequence there is a loud and emphatic demand that no more machines be pur chased and that the use of those now owned by the state be discontinued until the defects mentioned are overcome. Probably it won't be difficult so to arrange the mechanism as to make the voting of a split ticket as simple and easy as the voting of a straight one. That done, New-Jersey will probably be satisfied with existing election laws.

A FLOOD IN THE COLORADO DESERT. Reports from California indicate that the task of checking a further rise in the Salton Sea is regarded as hopeless and that the area now under water is expected to enlarge steadily for two or three months. The Salton basin is in the extreme southern part of the State, and most of it is three hundred feet below the level of the ocean. At one time it was a mere sink, into which San Felipe and other creeks drained. In 1891 there was an inflow, supposedly from the Colorado River, and about eight thousand square miles of the desert were submerged. The socalled "sea" subsequently contracted, but two years after the first invasion came a second. Even this seems to have been temporary, for. while the one which is mentioned in recent dispatches from Los Angeles began nearly a year ago, it has apparently failed completely to fill the basin, and if that be the case there must have been a preceding period when the region

On the theory that the present situation might be attributable to an overflow of the Colorado, the Southern Pacific Railway Company, whose track skirts the Salton Sea for seventyfive or one hundred miles, has been spending money freely to avert trouble. The fact that the attempt has thus far had no apparent influence leads a civil engineer in the employ of the company to think that the finid reaches the basin through a hitherto unsuspected channel. He suggests that earthquakes in Southern California last May and June may have ruptured the rocky divide which separates the Salton Sea from the Gulf of California and that water enters through subterranean fissures. Of course, he may be right; but there is no way of proving the corcertness of the hypothesis. Even though no better explanation of the flood can be offered, this one should not be adopted hastily. The simple fact that the water has subsided several times before encourages at least a faint hope that it will do so again.

The most unpleasant consequence to be anticipated from a further rise is interference with traffic on the Southern Pacific. No interruption has yet occurred, but the measures resorted to by the company indicate that misgivings are inspired by the prospect. If any considerable portion of the track is at a lower level than the Gulf of California and if the latter is really the source of the inundation, perhaps it may become necessary to raise the grade of the road. Such an undertaking would be expensive, no doubt. of an inland sea measuring fifty or sixty by a hundred miles might prove a boon to the few

promote agriculture, either by feeding irrigation canals or encouraging precipitation, but it might serve to mitigate the terrible heat which in summer is characteristic of the region. After all, saving remnant, or rather not a remnant but, the Saiton Sea may prove a blessing rather than

> The straphangers out Flatbush way are to have a mass meeting to-night to discuss the "policy of delay" in subway construction. If they hold to their purpose as steadily as they hold to the straps they may be able to stir up somebody who needs the stirring.

"The New-York World" says that "Murphy must go." Perhaps Mr. Murphy is merely waiting to see where the courts want him to go.

admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg finds a day of twenty-four hours "a wholly insufficient "allowance for the daily fare of American hos-'pitality offered the King's sailors." Americans also feel rather cramped for time in which to express their good will to their appreciative visitors.

Robert Whitehead was the first inventor to devise a torpedo which would propel itself through the water. It is asserted-no doubt truthfully-that he received suggestions from an Austrian military officer, Lupuis, and it is not unlikely that he derived from an American, Rear Admiral Howell, the idea of employing the gyroscope for automatic steering. Still, in a broad sense, Whitehead was a pioneer; and the improvements which he made upon his original model developed what is now the most efficient weapon of its kind. It has been adopted by the leading navies of the world.

It is not on account of the first snowflakes of the season and the dropping of the mercury that Tammany feels so chilly.

All McCarrenites wanting a job are requested to communicate promptly with Herman A. Metz, sole dispenser of patronage to the Brooklyn Democracy. All that Ridgway can do is to save them from jail when they "monkey with the Penal Code."

The proposal to erect a statue of Washington in Budapest will be regarded with favor. Since the days of Kossuth, and before, there has been a bond of sympathy between America and Hungary which both nations will be glad to have strengthened and preserved. There are many statues and memorials of Old World notables in America, and it is time to realize that America can furnish a number of equally worthy subjects to the Old World.

It is not surprising that the "child race" of negroes, with true childlike imitativeness, essays now and then to show its skill at a lynching bee. The mature race should be careful about setting the children bad examples.

It is not quite kind to indict a Tammany alderman for an Election Day crime while he is burdened with the sacred duty of canvassing the vote of that Election Day.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

TO BURBANK OF CALIFORNIA. [The poet of "The Chicago Record-Herald" calls on ather Burbank to produce a boneless fish.]

Don't waste your time on boneless fish We have them now; the canned sardine And boneless cod, as you well know, In every country store are seen. But shelless oysters we would like And shelless clams would also hail: And lobsters and the toothsome crab. Without their horny coats of mail. Mosquito without song or bite. A jumpless flea and wingless fly That will not fly away at sight. But if you'd gain the world's applause And heap up piles of shining cash, A dogless sausage please invent. And then produce a hairless has

FITZ NIGLE Not What He Thought.—A gentleman riding with an Irishman came within sight of an old gallows, and, to display his wit, said:
"Pat, do you see that?"
"To be sure Ol do," replied Pat.
"And where would you be if the gallows had its due?"

'Oi'd be riding alone," replied Pat.—(Philadelphia Ledger.

from one of its teritorial exchanges: song of pestilence, a fellow full of rye, four and twenty serpents dancing in his eye; when his eyes were opened he shouted for his life. Wasn't he a pretty chump to go before his wife? His hat was n the parlor, underneath the chair; his boots were in the hallway, his coat was on a chair, his trous ers in the kitchen, his collar on a shelf, but he hasn't any notion where he was himself; when the morn was breaking, some one heard him call-his

LIFE INSURANCE IN CACTUS CENTRE. Hades popped in Cactus Centre, when, jest like a catapult,
The life insurance question hit us on the 19th

It began when Gila Hawkins said insurance men was thieves—
Said the hull cadoodle of 'em would stuff aces up their sleeves. He was took up by Slim Johnson, who's been writin risks in town.

An before we cleared the barroom there was three men lyin down;
Slim went shootin to his office, an he got four

on the way, While Old Gila, trailin' after, winged a few with shots astray.

So we laid siege to the office, an' we punctured Slim's tough hide,
An' laid him and Glia Hawkins, with their wounds dressed, side by side,
An' old Hawkins got to laughin', lyin' stretched out on the bed.
But at last he checked his snickers, an' before his last breath, said: "I apologize, most humble, Slim, as fur as you're

concerned.

But I jest can't help a-laughin' at the trick that you have turned:

Fer you've dealt your graftin' bosses quite a hard financial blow—

The joke is on you, Johnson—I'm insured with you, you know.

ville (Nev.) Light" delivers himself of this ulti matum: "Anybody who don't like this paper can "Well, doctor, your treatise is ready to go to press. What are you going to do about an ap-

The editor of that luminous paper "The Lees-

pendix?"
"Cut it out."—(Houston Post. George Howlett, of Beacon's Bottom, England.

has published in a local newspaper the following handsome testimonial: "I beg to say that William Stevens, of Town End, Radnage, measured me for a suit of clothes, which was made by his son Vernon, then a lad. I have worn the same on Sundays and at other times for forty-seven years, and they are good now, and not a stitch has given way."

Bucolic.—It was a country road. The automobile was sweeping down at a high Directly in its track an old man leisurely sham-bled behind two cows which he was escorting homeward.

When the machine was almost on top of them one of the occupants angrily called out: "Why don't you get out of our way? Do you want to

be run o'er?"

"Well," responded the farmer dryly, "I was jest ruminatin' which 'd be the most profitable; to let you run over them cows or run over me!"—(Brooklyn Life.

Sir Frederick Pollock, according to "The Indianapolis News," used to tell this story about the Dilletante Society: The qualification for member ship was that the candidate had been met in Italy by the proposing member, but once it happened that a candidate was elected who had been met at Avignon. The error was discovered, and the society proceeded to vote "that, in the opinion of the society, Avignon is in Italy." This, however, seemed a ticklish precedent to establish, so ever, seemen a tickness precedent to establish, so they gravely laid their heads together and sol-emnly resolved in a further motion "that, in the opinion of this society, Avignon is the only town in France which is in Italy."

Seems Prosperous.—Church—Does your friend MacGurdy seem to be prosperous?"
Gotham—Why, yes; he is about to be investigated—(Yonkers Statesman.

About People and Social Incidents.

the Drake.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Nov. 14.-President Roosevelt played enuls to-day after office hours, with Mr. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, Assistant Secretary Newberry, of the Navy Department, and Assistant Sec. retary Murray, of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

All the members of the Cabinet were present at to-day's meeting except Secretary Taft. The ses-sion lasted from 11 a. m. until shortly after 1 p. m. Before the Cabinet meeting the President received a delegation of ratiroad employes, who came to lay before him the wage earners' argument on the railroad rate legislation plan; and a nonpartisan delegation from New-Mexico, who presented a proposition to sell to the government a large water works and irrigation plant on the Pecos River. The President promised to take up the irrigation proposition with the Secretary of the Interior.

The President to-morrow will receive several delegations, including the leather manufacturers of Massachusetts, who wish the duty taken off hides, and a delegation from Oklahoma, who are booming the Territory for Statehood.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau. Washington, Nov. 14.—Señor Don J. Domingo de Obaldia, the Minister from Panama, returned to Washington to-day from a visit to New-York. He will maintain his legation home at the Highlands again this winter, where Señora de Obaldia and family are already established.

The Russian Ambassador and Baroness Rosen have taken possession of the new embassy on Farragut Square.

Ivan von Rubido-Zichy, secretary of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, has returned to Washington from Europe, where he spent the last three months, and will stay just long enough to arrange his affairs before going to Peking, where he has been

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON. [From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 14 .- Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Newberry have taken possessi of their new home in 16th-st., which they bought immediately after Mr. Newberry's appointm Assistant Surgeon General of the Army and Mrs. John Van Rensselaer Hoff have taken apartments at the Highlands for the winter. Inspector General George H. Burton is also at the Highlands for the

General and Mrs. Page and the Misses Page wil make their home at No. 1,216 Connecticut-ave, this

Lady Howard, wife of Sir Henry Howard, British Ambassador to The Hague, and Miss Alice Howard, will arrive in Washington in the near future for a Lady Howard's son and danghter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. George Howard. General David Perry, U. S. A., has taken the

house No. 2,002 O-st., near the Italian Embassy, for the winter.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel gave a dinner last

night at their house, in East 62d-st., for Prince Alexander of Battenberg. Among their guests were Walter B. Townley, counsellor of the British Embassy, and Lady Susan Townley, and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Townsend. Lawrence Townsend

Prince Louis of Battenberg leaves town to-day

They included Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Robert Chanler, Robert Russell, Moncurs Robinson and George Von L. Meyer, American Ambassador to Russia. Mrs. Marshall give a luncheon to-morrow for Prince Alexander.

the dinner Mrs. Drexel and her guests went to the

ball given by Prince Louis of Battenberg on board

Mrs. Charles H. Marshall also gave a dinner last

night at her house, in East 72d-st., and afterward

took her guests to the ball on board the Draka

to spend a couple of days with Colonel and Mrs. John Jacob Astor at Ferncliff, their country place, at Rhinebeck on the Hudson. He will return to town on Friday to dine with Mrs. William Astor at her house, in 5th-ave., and will sail with his squadron on the following morning for Gibraltar.

Hamilton McK. Twombly has left town for a prolonged trip through the West.

A large party will leave town on Friday for Norfolk, Va., to attend the wedding there on Saturday of Miss Maria Decatur Mayo, daughter of Captain Wyndham Mayo, to Walter Livingston Curting. Cyril Hatch, James De Wolf Cutting Nicholas Biddle, E. Townsend Irvin, Decatur Mayo, Clarke Thompson and Wyndham Mayo, jr., will be the ushers, and Edwin Bartlett, of Portsmouth, N. H., the best man, while Miss Virginia Latrobe will be the only bridgl attendant.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Whitridge will give a dance this evening for the officers of the British squadron at their house, in East 11th-st.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Francis Hyde have moved from the Hotel Netherland, where they have been llying for several years, into their new house, No. 36 West 58th-st.

St. Bartholomew's will be the scene this afternoon of the wedding of Miss Cora Carpenter to George Albert Legg. Miss Carpenter will be attended by Miss Grace Fargo as maid of hono and by Miss Esther Tomlinson, Miss Louise Van-derhoef, Miss Constance Johnson, Miss Withelmine Claffin, Miss Cornella Young and Miss Laura An derson as bridesmaids. The ceremony will be followed by a reception given by the parents of the bride Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Sanford Curpenter at their house, in West 56th-st.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mary Barton Atterbury, daughter of John Turner Atterbury, to J. W. Fuller Potter, son of the late Dr. Eliphalet Nott Potter. Mr. Potter's brother, Eliphalet, married Miss Atterbury's sister, Josephine, two years

James Henry Smith, who has been abroad for several months, spending most of the time at his shooting preserves in Scotland, arrived here yesterday on board the Kronprinz Wilhelm. He was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. De Falbe, of London, who are to be his guests at his place in

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur K. Bourne are receiving ongratulations on the birth of a son at their country place at Oakdale, Long Island, last Sunday. Mrs. Bourne was Miss Ethel L. Hollins, and was married in this city a couple of years ago.

Speaks at Opening Session of Annual State Conference.

Declaring that New-York was becoming world famous for its charities, Joseph H. Choate welcomed the vanguard of five hundred delegates to the sixth annual Conference of Charities and Correction of New-York State at the opening meeting in the Carnegle Lyceum, 57th-st. and Broadway, last evening. He said, in part:

way, last evening. He said, in part:

These conferences have done a great deal to widen the area of charity in this city and State, as well as to solve the problem of rivalry between charitable institutions. They have wiped out the lines between catholic, Hebrew and Protestant, bringing together men of all creeds and from all sections of the State in the support of one great object—charity.

When I left this country a few hundred did all the giving. The conferences have made the people understand that they must work and give. New-York has become a most famous city for the efficiency and extent of its charities. It seems to me there is a special charity for every infirmity that flesh is her to, for every vice, for every sin and every frailty. As new frailites and diseases arise there will be new charities. It would not surprise me to hear that in a few years an asylum was established for broken down bridge players.

with prayer by Archbishop John M. Farley, Dr.

with prayer by Archbishop John M. Fariey. Dr. Thomas M. Darlington, Health Commissioner, welcomed the deegates in behalf of Mayor McClellan, who was unable to attend. Edward T. Devine addressed the deegates on the objects of the conference, and Nathan Eljur, president of the conference, delivered the annual address.

Mr. Bljur reviewed the most important philanthropic events of the last year in New-York State. The morning and afternoon sessions of the conference will be held in the assembly hall of the United Charities Building, No. 165 East (2d-st. The Subjects for to-day are "The Care and Relief of Newly Families in Their Homes," with addresses by Dr. Lee K. Frankel, Miss Evangeline C. Booth, Fronessor Morris Loeb, Morris D. Waldman and Miss Frances A. Kellor, and "The Sick and Menially Defective," upon which subject Dr. William Mabon, Dr. Bertha A. Rosenfeld, the Rev. Dr. D. J. McNahon, Jr.: Frederick A. Cleve and and Frank Tucker will speak, To-morrow evening "Dependent, Neglected and Delinquent Children" will be the subject at Carnegle Lyceum.

WEEKLY PRAYER MEETING.

The Ladies' Christian Union will hold to-day its reekly prayer meeting at 11 a. m., in the Chapel of the Collegiate Church, 5th-ave, and 48th-st. Mrs. Berry, a home misionary from Atlanta, Ga., will peak of her work. Women are cordially invited.

IN MEMORY OF MISS LAZARUS.

The New-York section of the Council of Jewish Women will hold special anniversary exercises in nemory of Miss Emma Lazarus next Sunday, till p. m., at Temple Beth-El, 76th-st, and 5th-eve. The programme is as follows: Personal rec-Edmund Clarence Stedman; sonnet. y Richard Watson Gilder; biography, by Miss by Richard Watson Gilder; biography, by Miss Adele Szold; reading from Miss Lazarus's poems, by Mrs. Ida Benfey Judd: Miss Lazarus's work for the Jewish community, by Dr. H. P. Mendes. On Tuesday, November 21, at 2:30 p. m., at Temple Emanu-El, 43d-st. and 5th-ave., the regular meeting will occur, when the subject of "Food Adulteration" will be presented by Miss Alice Lakey, of the pure food committee of the Genral Federation of Women's Clubs, the Consumers' League and the Cranford Club, of New-Jersey.

SECRETARY SHAW LEAVES WASHINGTON Washington, Nov. 14.-Secretary Shaw left here at 19 o'clock to-night for New-York, accompanied by Mrs. Shaw and two daughters. The daughters will sail for Europe on Saturday on the steamer Moltke. Secretary Shaw's trip to New-York, it is stated, is for the purpose of seeing his daughters off for Europe.

TO SELECT STATE LIBRARIAN.

Albany, Nov. 14.-The State Civil Service Commission to-day gave notice of a competition to select a successor to State Librarian Dewey, resigned. The position carries a salary of from \$4,000 to \$4,500.

THE MOTION WAS PUT. From The Kansas City Journal.

From The Kansas City Journal.

The recent appeal made to the President by Ira Terrill, the Irrépressible Oklahoma convict, has called forth some reminiscences from the old timers regarding the first Oklahoma legislature, of which Terrill was a member. He was always a disturbing element then, and was regarded as a dangerous man. C. G. ("Gristmill") Jones was speaker pro tem of the House, and one day when he was in the chair, Terrill, who occupied a seat on the front row, arose to make a motion. Jones refused to recognize him, and gave the floor to another member. Terrill reached down into the side pockets of his coat and brought forth a dangerous looking "gun" in each hand. Pointing them both at the speaker, he asked: "Will you put that motion?" Before he could get the question out, all of the press representatives, who occupied a table next to the speaker's desk, were under their table, and the speaker had as much of his body under cover as his dignity would allow. It is perhaps needless to add that the motion was put.

ADMONITION FROM THE BENCH.

In the Superior Court in Boston receasily, counsel, while conducting the direct examination of a witness, asked the question: "Are you a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives?" Judge Bond, who was presiding, leaned over in the direction of the attorney and remarked: "It is not the custom, counsellor, for an attorney to impeach his own witness."

CHOATE ON CHARITIES. SAYS LIBERALITY WAS ONLY A POSE

East Side Jew Attacks Those Who Wanted to Help Russian and Hebrew.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I was at the meeting in the Temple Emanu-

El on Tuesday, and wish to say something which will give your readers a more correct idea of took place there. Like many Jews from the East Side. I went to the meeting to show my sympathy for the people who were made miserable by the Russians, and wanted to contribute my mite for the relief of those whose fathers, brothers and husbands and been slaughtered.

When the great ones of the New-York Jews had

spoken, the time came when we, the little folk, could do something-give our money. We came for that purpose. Well, when we were all ready to give, one of the great ones arose and said; The money collected should be expended by the committee among the sufferers, regardless of their committee among the sinterers, regardless of the religion." That sounds nice, and will make the man who proposed it look like a very liberal man, but we did not go there to help any one but Jews. We read of no one but Jews being murdered by the Russians; there were only Jews at the meet-

When Professor Gotthell said that only Jews when Professor Gotthell said that only Jews of When Professor Gotthell said that only Jews should receive our aid he expressed the views of the majority of the Jews. Of course, I except those who are always in the foreground. They want office, they want honors. They give liberally toward the temples, and the ministers are afraid to oppose them; they support the institutions, and the fear that they will withdraw their aid keeps others quiet. But Dr. Gotthell is independent, and in his desire to keep the Jewish relief fund for Jews only he has the support of all independent Jews. There were no hisses for Professor Gotthell, but if he had not been denied the privilege of explaining, if he had not been treated as he might have been in a country where free speech is unknown, there might have been hisses for some who only by virtue of their bank accounts are the kings in Israel.

New-York, Nov. 13, 1905.

NEW PARKS SUGGESTED IN BRONX.

Many Available Small Tracts Along Banks of the Harlem River.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The citizens of The Bronx thank The Trib une for calling public attention in its issue of Sunday to the proposed park on the Boston Road, ad-joining the Morris High School. It will prove a most necessary adjunct to the same, affording as it will to its pupils a nearby place for out of door

For similar purposes, where practicable, should avail ourselves of all unoccupied triangles of land formed by the intersection of streets. That innovation of modern times, the flat and

That innovation of modern times, the flat and tenement system, has done away with the back yards of the past, in which children formerly found space to play.

In this connection, let me suggest that it would be wise for our municipal authorities to lay out as a public reservation some one of the vacant areas now left on the banks of the Harlem River near Port Morris and opposite Riker's and North Brother Islands. To-day we have no park of any size with a waterfront easily accessible to the thickly settled portlons of our city.

There is a tract of land at Barretto's Point, embracing about twenty acres of land, where the East and Harlem rivers unite, admirably adapted for this object. Here nature has done much to beautify the spot, for as yet the many little groves of trees have not been destroyed by sacrilegious manufacturing or building corporations. Also, along the shore at this spot, there is a fine view of Long Island Sound and of the delta formed by an inlet of that bay and of the streams to which I have alluded.

No. 1,323 Franklin-ave., Nov. 12, 1965.

ANTON VON ROOY HERE.

Anten von Rooy the basso, who is to sing in the "Queen of Sheba" and other of Mr. Conriso's productions at the Metropolitan Opera House, arrived here yesterday on the Kronprinz Wilhelm Mr. von Rooy said that his health was excellent and that his voice was never better. He resting abroad, and is anxious to begin

IN INTEREST OF CHILD WIVES.

A women's meeting on behalf of the unfortunate little child wives of India will be held in the par-lor of the First Presbyterian Church, 5th-ave. and 12th-st., on Friday at 3 p. m. Mrs. C. P. Wallace, 12th-st., on Friday at 3 p. m. Mrs. C. P. Woof Los Angeles, Cal., will address the meet

NEEDED THE MONEY.

From The Boston Heraid.

When a now famous specialist began the practice of medicine as a young man, he numbered among his first patients a certain Mr. Darile, of Woonsocket, R. I. For a time the young physician treated his patient successfully for a very painful tumor on the neck.

One day the doctor called to inquire after his patient's progress. Although assured that the latter was enjoying health he had never known before, he at once assumed an air of the greatest concern and advised a speedy operation.

"But," said the astonished convalescent in broadest Scotch, "Dinna ye tell me yourse!" an operation wasna necessary! I'm feelin' better than I ha'e twa year gone, an 'wha' d'ye want to cut me noo fur," saidan hesitaled a moment, then resumed. From The Boston Herald.

The physician hesitated a moment, then resumed, embarrassedly: "Well, you see, my good man, I need the money."

"Oh" said the patient, much relieved, "if it's the siller ye're after, a' right. I was aftered ye war oweranxious for the experience."